

RELIGIONS OF MOHAMED AND BUDDHA TOPIC

Two of Eastern Cult Discussed at
Historical Club

TWO PAPERS

A. Kirschberg and C. Peters
Spoke at Opening Meeting
Last Night

The rise of two of the great eastern religions, Mohammedanism and Buddhism, was the topic of discussion at the first meeting of the Historical Club held at the home of Professor Waugh last night. A. Kirschberg delivered the first paper on "The Rise of Mohammedanism," while C. H. Peters spoke on "The Rise of Buddhism." An informal discussion, in which a large number of the members joined, followed the reading of the papers.

E. C. Knowles called the meeting to order. Then the minutes of the last meeting were read, announcing that six members had been added to the club in the persons of Messrs. M. G. Ballantyne, P. F. Foran, H. G. Lafleur, J. de M. Marier, A. Watt, A. L. Stein. Mr. Knowles remarked that he was pleased to note among those present Dr. Fryer, and Mr. MacDonald, an exchange student from Aberdeen University. Mr. A. Kirschberg was then called upon to read his paper.

The speaker first told of the surroundings in which Mohammed was born. He then went on to relate how, dissatisfied with the idolatry of his people, he came to believe that he was the prophet of Allah. He believed his mission to be to restore the religion of Abraham and Ishmael to its purity. His outcry against idolatry turned his own to be against him, and had to flee for his life to Medina.

Mohammed never originally intended to preach a new religion. He merely demanded, in the name of Allah, the same Islam (that is submission) that Moses, Jesus, and former prophets had demanded of their nation. But the non-acceptance of the Arabian prophet by the Jews or Christians soon led him to change this attitude. He turned aggressive. He became more vehement and preached "war to the infidel."

Mohammed never considered the universality of his mission. He was merely to undertake the Arabian part of it. That his religion became universal is due to circumstances, which had little to do with its origin. Mohammed was always sincere, and always declared himself an ordinary man. It was future generations who ascribed to him the wonders and sinfulness of the other prophets. Mohammedan religion is not the same as that which was handed down by Mohammed in the Koran. Doctrine and dogma crept in largely through the efforts of the non-Arabic Moslems. The intercession of saints became indispensable to the community of Mohammed, for whom Allah became too exalted for direct contact.

Having dealt with the religious expansion of Mohammedanism, the speaker then turned to its political expansion.

"The great conversions to Islam can hardly be attributed to anything but the latent energy of the Arabian race, having found favorable soil for its development. This energy, however, was not of a missionary kind. Nations were allowed to adhere to their religions provided they helped fill the Moslem exchequer. Those who subjected millions of non-Arabs to the state founded by Mohammed were no apostles. They were generals whose strategic talents would have remained hidden but for Mohammed."

After Mohammed's death, there was a danger that Islam would lose its beliefs. However, Abu Bekr, the first, was not apt to be very solid in their beliefs. However, Abu Bekr, the first Caliph, succeeded in holding the empire together. There were two great parties in the Moslem world, however: these differences were mainly political.

About the year 750, a series of most bloody civil wars resulted in the establishment of independent Caliphates at Cordova and Cairo. These were in turn, overthrown, and a new city, Baghdad, was founded. Tartars and Turks, employed as mercenaries, became masters of those whom they were supposed to serve. The result was the founding of the Ottoman Empire.

The second paper was read by C. H. Peters on "The Rise of Buddhism." The speaker traced the conditions in India at the time of the foundation of the religion in the sixth century, B.C., and then went on to describe the life

Change Made in the Plans for Varsity Game

There will be no parade on Saturday nor are the centre sections of bleachers reserved for the rosters, as was formerly announced.

However, if students wear McGill sweaters and turn up early they will undoubtedly get good seats for a McGill "M" and a Varsity "V" are to be formed in the middle of the bleachers.

It is rumoured that almost all the R.V.C. will attend in red jama.

Saturday game is the most important one for the Red Team as everyone knows, and a record breaking crowd is expected. If you want to be in it come early. The general public will not be admitted till two o'clock.

HART HOUSE STRING QUARTET

Will Give Concert in Union
November 11th

SPECIAL LOW PRICES

Held Under Auspices of the
McGill Music Club

The Hart House String Quartet, a musical organization well known throughout the whole of Canada, will give a special concert for the undergraduates and members of the faculty. This concert will be held in the Union Ballroom on Friday afternoon, November 11th at 5 P.M.

The concert is being held under the auspices of the McGill Music Club of which B. M. Alexander is President, J. de M. Marier, Vice-President, and J. Johnson, secretary-treasurer. The Music Club is making a special attempt to provide the best of music for the students at a decidedly low figure. It has been very fortunate in being able to bring the Hart House String Quartet to the University for a special concert.

The only other appearance that the Quartet will make in the city is at the Windsor Hall on the evening of November 11th. The advance sale of tickets for this public appearance of the Quartet is very promising, and this goes to show the great popularity of the organization.

The price of admission charged at the Union is only 25 cents, while that of what they will play, but it is the tickets for the concert in the Union are not on sale yet, but by Friday, November 4th, they will be able to be procured from the members of the executive of the McGill Music Club. The Quartet has not given any indication of what they will play, but it may be assured that some of the finest classical compositions will be found in their programme.

Every student should take this opportunity of attending a concert which will probably remain unrivalled throughout the year. Very few entertainments of such a high standard are provided by the various student societies at such a small admission fee.

MASONIC CLUB'S FIRST MEETING

Dr. Loyd to Give an Illustrated
Address Tonight

The first meeting of the McGill Masonic Club will be held tonight in Strathcona Hall at 8 o'clock.

An address will be given by Dr. Loyd which should be both interesting and instructive. The fact that it is to be illustrated with lantern slides will be an added attraction. It begins at 8 o'clock and will probably continue till about eight.

The majority of those who were thought to be interested have already been sent notices informing them of this lecture but any others wishing to attend will be cordially welcomed.

As this is the first meeting for this year and as it is thought few will care to miss such a good opportunity of hearing Dr. Loyd a large number are expected to be present.

ARTS '28

A meeting of all Arts seniors will be held at 1.00 P.M. in the Reading Room of the Arts Building to decide on the election of graduation officers.

of Buddha, after whom the religion was founded, finishing up with a discussion of the rise and growth and spread of Buddhism throughout such countries as China, Japan, Tibet, Korea, Ceylon and Burma.

(Continued on page four.)

TESTS IN SPEED AND ACCURACY OF STUDYING

Dr. Klineberg Investigates Ability of White
Indian and Negro Groups

McGILL GRADUATE

Environment Found to Cause
Larger Difference
Than Race

While groups are able to work speedily, while Indian groups, having the environment of a reservation work more accurately. Dr. Otto Klineberg, distinguished McGill graduate who has just returned to Montreal after two years of extensive research among Indian, negro and white groups to examine the question of superiority among them, declared today. For this research, Dr. Klineberg, who already held the degree of Doctor of Medicine from McGill University, has just been granted the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by Columbia University, together with a United States National Research Council Fellowship for study in Europe, in recognition of his scholarship and as a mark of confidence of the men who granted the fellowship in Dr. Klineberg's ability to carry on valuable investigation.

Dr. Klineberg, who is a Montreal man, residing at 4039 Dorchester St., West, sailed on Friday on board the Cunarder Antonia, to begin his research in Europe, where he will continue his investigation of superiority between groups selected from different peoples to secure possible racial or national differences through speed and accuracy tests.

Dr. Klineberg's conclusions arrived at after doing pioneer psychological work among the different groups, proved interesting and even surprised him as he frequently secured results which were unexpected.

"There is evidence," he declared, "that the superiority of white over Indian and negro children in performance tests is largely, if not entirely, a superiority in scores for time. There is superiority in some cases an inferiority in the scores for accuracy of performance."

"There is evidence that the greater speed of the performance of the white child, which is responsible for the better scores for time, is more probably determined by environment than by racial difference. There is some evidence, too, that other racial groups are at least the equal of the whites in the ability to learn or to profit by experience. Finally, there is no evidence for an improvement in score on the performance tests."

(Continued on page four.)

PSYCHOLOGY AIDS HUMAN INDUSTRY

Industrial Research Beneficial
to Employer and Employee

Industrial psychology may cause a second industrial revolution. 150 years ago, England came to the forefront with the first one. This however, was a mechanical revolution, and it worked conversely in regard to the protection of human welfare. This second revolution is connected with the human factor in industry. It more than equals in importance the first one for it raises the standard of life.

This phase of psychology comprises a set of extensions of lectures, given by the Department of Psychology. When interviewed last night, Professor Tate stated that both employer and employee were benefitting by it. A great amount of research work is being done in this field and results certainly justify the effort involved.

Industrial psychology effects a reduction in wasted effort, time and material on the part of the employer, and fatigue, monotony, irritability and unrest on the part of the employee.

The method of selecting candidates for given vacancies has been improved upon. The native abilities of the employee being determined, he can fit perfectly into the position best suited for him. If a man is found to be immune from distractions, he makes a good motorman. If he is found to have a good memory there are certain positions for which he is well fitted.

(Continued on page four.)

JUNIOR PROM TICKETS

Representatives may obtain their allotments of tickets from Lafleur in the Arts Building sometime during the morning.

Tickets for Junior Prom Now On Sale

Tickets for the Junior Prom will go on sale this morning and may be obtained from the members of the Junior Prom Committee in the various faculties.

The tickets are extremely limited in number, only 150 being issued for sale. A determined effort is being made this year to confine the sale to the upper years and every precaution is being taken to see that no tickets fall into the hands of freshmen.

The decorating promise to be the most novel in years while the best of dance music has been secured in the shape of Fred Gross and His Orchestra.

OPENING MEETING OF OSLER SOCIETY

Development of Dissection
Discussed by Oatman

SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN

Michael Traces Life and History of Noted Architect and Scholar

The opening meeting of the Osler Society was held yesterday. The President, Paul Michael, was in the chair. Two papers were presented, the first, by Homer Oatman on "The History of Dissection," the second on "Sir Christopher Wren" by Paul Michael. Among the visitors present were: Professor F. E. Lloyd, Professor Ramsay Traquair, and Dr. Beatty.

The first speaker reviewed the history of the development of dissection. The view that it was sacrilege to interfere in any way with the human body resulted in the use of the bodies of animals. Hippocrates and the Greek School depended almost entirely on this type of dissection. Human anatomy was practised in Alexandria by Herophilus and Aristarchus under the Ptolemy Kings. They even went so far as to use the bodies of condemned criminals for dissection before death. Their followers abandoned this method and fell back on speculation. Galen in Rome considered himself lucky because he had seen a complete human skeleton once in his lifetime. He systematized anatomy, using animals for dissection purposes and his teaching dominated anatomical thought for many centuries.

Nothing is heard of dissection throughout the dark ages—when it was again regarded as sacrilege. Leonardo da Vinci and Vesalius stand at the beginning of the period of an anatomy based on actual dissection, rather than on speculation and blind acceptance of Galen's teachings. The subjects for anatomy were at this time and for many years after very difficult to obtain. Universities considered it a great event if they had a dissection once or twice a year. In England only the bodies of murderers could be used for the purpose. This scarcity resulted in the development of the practice of body-snatching, so common in the 18th and early 19th centuries. The passing of the Anatomy Act in 1832 removed the necessity for this phase of anatomical activity.

Dr. Beatty, Assistant Professor of Anatomy, in commenting on the paper, gave some interesting observations on the process of embalming used by the early Egyptians. This identical process has been found in later times among the natives of New Guinea and Peru. He also stated that a translation of the writings of the School of Alexandria.

(Continued on page four.)

SCARLET KEY TEA DANCE

Price of Tickets has been Reduced to \$1.50

The first tea dance held by the Scarlet Key Society will take place in the Union Ballroom on Friday afternoon, Nov. 11th, after the Varsity game. This function is always popular, and it is expected that a larger crowd than usual will be present on Saturday afternoon.

Owing to the large advance sale of tickets, it has been found possible to reduce the price to \$1.50. Therefore all those who have bought their tickets before the price reduction can receive a refund of 25 cents from whoever they purchased it. Table reservations may be made by phoning J. P. Diplock, Atlantic 5250.

The refreshments will be varied and very enticing since Miss Honey, who supervises their preparation, is an experienced dietician.

OVER HUNDRED LECTURES TO BE DELIVERED

General and Also Special Medical
Series

LYCEUM LECTURES

McGill Professors Speak Outside
University—Many
Addresses Illustrated

A remarkable diversity of subjects is noted in the recently released list of Lyceum Lectures to be given during the coming session. Over 125 lectures are offered by some 40 outstanding members of the McGill Professorial Staff. They are given from November to April in the Province of Quebec and neighboring districts before local committees, school, and other societies interested.

These lectures are of a popular nature, and are designed to appeal to people who may not have done much previous study on the various subjects. Many will be illustrated by slides, while those by Dr. Perrin on Music will be illustrated by piano. The general series includes the fields of English, History, Philosophy, Sociology, Economics, Botany, Bacteriology, the Physical Sciences, Law, Architecture, and others. In addition there is a special Medical series of some 20 lectures on the many branches of that field.

In the past these instructive talks have been well attended. The system was inaugurated some years ago by the University, working in conjunction with many clubs and societies. These organizations often had difficulty in procuring suitable lecturers, and welcomed the opportunity of hearing authorities on the various subjects. The University benefits, of course, in the resultant publicity. McGill undertakes to supply to lecturers from its own staff, while the society before which the lecture is delivered attends to the audience and incidentals, and both share the expenses.

That the interest in these lectures is wide spread is shown by the fact that over 50 have been delivered so far this year. Some of the member societies are:—Lennoxville Women's Institute, Lacerte Dramatic Society, South Shore Association of Protestant Teachers, Drummondville Social Society, Three Rivers Literary Society, Engineering Institute, The Comco, Hudson, and Hudson's, Height Women's Institute, The Mechanics Institute, Vantleek Hill Public Library, Huntingdon and Chateaufort.

(Continued from page 32.)

WILL SPEAK ON FINGER PRINTS

Professor Whitnall to Deliver
Lecture Tomorrow

Professor Ernest Whitnall, M. A., M. D., B. Ch., and Robert Reford Professor of Anatomy at McGill University will deliver a regular Lyceum lecture on "Finger Prints and Identification of Criminals" before the Mechanics Institute on Thursday, November 3rd, at 8.15 p.m. The lecture will be well illustrated, and open to the public.

Professor Whitnall is well qualified to speak on his subject as he has followed up many branches of medicine. At a later date he purposes delivering two further illustrated lectures, one on the "Evolution of the Brain" and the other on "The Romance of Teeth". This last will be illustrated by specimens as well as slides.

The Lyceum lecture has proved very successful ever since its inauguration by the University some years ago. The lecturers are all members of the regular teaching and professorial staff of McGill. They choose their own subjects, the societies where they deliver lectures supply the audience, and both share expenses. There are more than one hundred lectures, scheduled for this session to be given by forty members of the staff. Eighty of these have already been given. All the lectures are open to the general public admission being free.

BAND

A Special Rehearsal of Formations will be held tonight at 5 in the Ballroom. It is absolutely essential that all bandmen and drummers attend this rehearsal, as it will probably be the last of its type before the Varsity game.

Mystery Play to be Acted By Freshmen

Within the next few weeks, according to an announcement made last night, a production under the direction of the Technique of the Drama course of the English Department will be presented in Moyse Theatre. The well-known mystery play of the period of the nativity, "The Second Shepherd's Play", will be the vehicle.

An interesting aspect of this production is that the casts will be solely comprised of men students of the first year Arts. While the students in the special drama course will handle the actual technical work, the histrionic department is to be entirely given over to the Arts freshmen.

Further information made available last evening states that the preliminary casting hours for the allocation of parts in the forementioned play will be held this afternoon on the stage of Moyse Theatre between the hours of three and five o'clock. All freshmen desirous of trying out for a part in the Second Shepherd's Play must appear during these hours today, as the production goes into rehearsal shortly and delay in the casting, or special hours for individuals, cannot be arranged.

FIRST EXCURSION OF CHEMICAL CLUB

Chemists Inspect Plant of
Canada Cement Company

VERY INTERESTING

Making of Cement Seen in
all its Processes of
Manufacture

The first visit of the Chemical Industry Club was made to the Canada Cement Company's Plant at Point aux Trembles, last Monday. Before inspecting the different processes in the manufacture of cement, the general process was outlined by Mr. Shipley, the chief chemist.

The quarry behind the plant was inspected first. Shale and limestone have been quarried here for the past 20 years. They form a natural mixture containing all necessary oxides of aluminum and silica and about 42% lime.

The raw mixture is crushed in three different stages. The preliminary crushers are of the roller type and will grind 9 tons of rock in 15-18 minutes. This coarse ground rock proceeds to the secondary, hammer type crushers, then to the rotary dryers. The belt system of conveyance is used throughout, the belts usually being of rubber about a foot in width.

Final crushing is done in revolving tube mills, each containing as much as 50 tons of steel balls. The balls are free inside the revolving tube and powder the rock to such fineness that 95% of it will pass through a 100 mesh sieve, and 82% through a 200 mesh.

After the final powdering preparation the rock enters the kiln. Here in the last 20 feet or so called the "clinker zone" the chemical change takes place. 100 lbs. of rock enters as a mixture and about 65 lbs. comes out as a compound of hydrated silicates and aluminates of calcium. The change occurs at a temperature of between 2500-3000 degrees F. This temperature is produced by burning 1 part of coal, ground to as nearly as possible the same fineness as the rock with 4 parts of the rock powder. The coal powder is fed by air pressure and about 500 tons per day are used. The product in this stage is known as the "clinker", and has the property of combining with water and setting to a solid mass, whereas before entering the kiln a mud only would result on the addition of water.

The "clinker" is cooled, mixed with 3% gypsum, then undergoes exactly (Continued on page four.)

What's On

TODAY

1.00—Arts '28 Meeting.
1.00—R.V.C. Under Graduate meeting.
3.00—R.V.C. Music Club Executive.
3.00—Medicine-Commerce Rugby.
5.13—Wrestling practice.
6.00—Masonic Club.
7.30—Arts-Fresh-Soph-Banquet.

COMING

Nov. 3rd.
Royal Astronomical Society of Canada-Macabean Executive.
Nov. 4th.
U. B. C. Reunion.
Nov. 5th.
Intercollegiate Harrier Run at F.-de-la-McGill-Varsity Rugby.

CONDITIONS OF LIFE IN YUGO SLAVIA SHOWN

Great Patriotic Spirit Shown by
Slavs

CAPTAIN SEFEROVITCH

Opening Meeting of Social-
ological Society Last
Night

"That the people of Yougo-Slavia are all for one and one for all and that freedom is the birthmark of the Yougo-Slavian." This was the keynote to a very interesting lecture given last night in Moyse Hall to the Sociological Society by Captain A. V. Seferovitch, Consul-General of the Slavs, Croates, and Slovenes. Captain Seferovitch illustrated his lecture which was divided into two parts: (1)—The Spirit of the Croats, Slavs, Slovenes. (2)—Influence of Byzantium Culture, on the Croats, Slavs and Slovenes, by many very beautiful and colorful lantern slides, of his people, their customs, dress and architecture. In showing his slides he told us to notice that every province of the Kingdom had its own particular native dress and that every city had its own national theatre. There were also many slides showing the remains of Byzantium, Roman, Turkish and even Grecian architecture, notably of which was the ancient Roman road built by Trojan along the Danube as far as the border of Roumania and Russia. Many of the churches still show signs of Byzantium architecture and there are still a few Grecian monuments in the south.

Previous to the lecture, Grant Hollingworth, assist. Professor of Sociology at McGill presided over a meeting of the society. The resignation of R. J. Gough, secretary of the society was read and accepted with much regret by the members. Travis Dancy was then elected to fill the executive position for the season. After the lecture Grant Hollingworth moved a vote of thanks to Captain Seferovitch for coming to the society and giving the members such an insight on the customs and manners of his people. This motion was seconded by R. Smith. Professor C. A. Dawson, Head of the Sociology department at McGill expressed a few words on the lecture the theme of which was that sociology is written in the objective symbols of the people of Yougo-Slavia.

Refreshments were served after words to the members of the society.

Captain Seferovitch spoke as follows:

The best taste for a new state is the spirit of the people. The spirit of the Yougo-Slav people could be summarized very briefly by pointing out the five spiritual characteristics of the South Slavs:

- 1.—The Yougo-Slav religion of deeds.
- 2.—The Yougo-Slav collective ethics as it is expressed in its international brotherhood, human slavery, slavie justice.
- 3.—The Yougo-Slav co-operation and mutual aid with respect to rights of the individual.
- 4.—The Yougo-Slav love of golden freedom and
- 5.—The Yougo-Slav thirst for knowledge, skill and beauty.

The religion is beautifully expressed in an old Serbian proverb: "There is no religion without good deeds". The Yougo-Slavs believe in the Almighty God. It has hope in a just God and His godly justice. And really one of the main characteristics of the value of the Yougo-Slav as well as the slavie nature consists in the fact that it is capable more than any other to recognize the noble work of the Gospel which leads men to perfection. South Slavs never bother the mere name of religion. It makes no difference if they belong to the Greek Eastern Orthodox Church (the Serbs) or the Roman Catholic Church (Croats and Slovenes).

The Yougo-Slav Collective Ethics
The direct outcome of the South Slavie religion of deeds is the Yougo-Slav sound collection ethics. There ethics are beautifully expressed in the Serbian national poetry which has been for centuries a life force of the South Slavs, because morality and (Continued on page four.)

R.V.C. UNDERGRAD. MEETING TODAY

There will be a meeting of the R.V.C. Undergrad. today at one o'clock in the Common Room. A large attendance is requested. Red and White Revue discussion.

McGill Daily

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J. Ross Paterson

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1927.

ARRANGEMENT OF COURSES

COMPLAINTS are being continually made by students in various faculties concerning the arrangement of courses. Many of these complaints are well founded. The following is an example—Why should a First Year Commerce student be forced to take Chemistry as an optional study, when of his own wish, and it would appear, for his own good, he would rather take Economics or English Composition.

It would seem to be better that a Commerce student, wishing to take Honors in Economics should be allowed to take an Economics course in his first year instead of Chemistry. True there are other options which he might take, but as far as he is concerned they are as far away from the point as Chemistry is.

The argument is brought up that every student should have a liberal education. But liberal education falls far short when a student takes up a course because he is forced to. The fact of the matter is that he has learned the subject to forget it, which will probably have happened a short time after he has written his examination. The Commerce students takes Chemistry; the B.A., M.D., Sociology; the Pre-Medical Restoration, English Literature;—all of which will be forgotten with the greatest possible haste.

If there must be options, why can it not be arranged so that English Composition should have a prominent place?

English Composition is of perhaps of greater use than any of the options which can be taken, and yet it is practically completed with a course in first year. There is a course given in the last three years of Arts, but it is at such a time as to conflict with one of the several options.

We feel that English Composition should be given a more important place on the curricula of the Faculty of Arts and the School of Commerce.

LE CERCLE FRANCAIS

A SOCIETY which deserves the hearty support of all undergraduates at McGill is the Cercle Francais, one of the oldest student organizations at the University.

Situated as it is in the third largest French-speaking city of the world, McGill has always encouraged and fostered the study of this language. The staff of the French Department is made up of outstanding scholars, most of whom have come over here from France and are thus able to teach the best of French in the most up-to-date manner. Last year, with a total enrollment of a thousand in the Faculty of Arts, over six hundred students were registered as taking courses in this department.

The Cercle Francais, sponsored by the department, is an undergraduate club organized to encourage the use of French and to give an opportunity for speaking and hearing the language in an atmosphere of pleasant conviviality. The membership is open to the students and professors of all faculties.

Entertainment and instruction are the key-notes of the policy pursued. Law students, in particular, realizing the necessity of a fluent command of French to ensure success in this province have always taken full advantage of this opportunity, not only of speaking French, but also of exercising their argumentative powers in the frequent debates that take place. Commerce and Medicine have always been well represented in the past, with the bulk of the members coming from Arts.

With an active executive at the head of the club an ambitious programme has been planned for the year. Prominent speakers from outside the University will address the club, papers will be read and debates held, while one act plays and skits, charades, music and group singing in French will play their part at different meetings.

The Cercle was in time past one of the most popular clubs at McGill. But recently the call of the numerous other organizations which have been founded has tended to decrease the membership. With a programme such as that planned for the year and with renewed interest shown at the first meeting, the Cercle would seem to be commencing a banner year.

GETTING USED TO EACH OTHER

THE universities are taking a rather important part in the creation of a homogeneous humanity. Our visitor from Turkey last week showed quite clearly that the "Terrible Turk" is now becoming Westernized; is throwing off the influence of centuries in a very few years. Whether that makes him any less terrible, has yet to be discovered.

In this university we harbor students of many races and different colors, but they become members of our society almost as naturally as we do ourselves. They dress in the same way, and inform us that in their own lands they are adopting modern customs.

Of course, the wonderful facilities of transportation making possible the quick exchange of human ideas, is the chief cause of this amazing step towards a homogeneity. When we were children, we used to read profusely illustrated books describing the people of other lands as if they were scarcely human. Nowadays we have learned the greatest lesson of the age—that all people have a common background of human nature, which creates a common sympathy.

We would like to welcome Turkish students to McGill. They could tell us many wonderful things about the Turkey of their childhood and the Turkey of today. They could help us to learn that contempt of one race for another is a foolish thing, and that the policy for the future must be one of world citizenship and fellowship.

CONDENSED COMMENT

MEETING THEM ON THEIR OWN GROUND

It seems that the "L's" wishes their debaters to cultivate the type of debating that wins battles for the English orators. It is well known that spontaneous wit and a policy of humorous "reductio ad absurdum" are the great faculties of old country debaters.

The McGill debaters are to be chosen after the debate on Thursday, which seems to be humorous in its essence. The subject for discussion is an easy one to be witty about and we hope that the speakers at the meeting will take full advantage of the opportunity for humor.

THE NEW TABLE D'HOTE MEALS

Our cafeteria's two ventures have both proved successful. The 45-cent lunch found favor, but it was not continued long enough. Perhaps it will be renewed in the near future.

The vegetarian dinners seem to indicate an educational campaign, which is scarcely congenial to some students. "Students should eat less meat," says our dietitian. But the big strong men of the rugby team aren't allowed to eat upon that principle.

However the thirty and forty cent lunches are served up tastefully and well, and are excellent value for the money. The Union House Committee deserves support.

The Book-shelf

Edited by J. G. NIELLES

OLD LIFE CLINGS TO CAREWS

Old Family of Martha Ostenso's Latest Book Forms a Fascinating Character Study

The Mad Carews; By Martha Ostenso. New York, Dodd Mead and Co., and McLelland and Stewart, Toronto, \$2.50.

It is a matter of increasing pride to this country that growing number of Canadian writers are to be found among the foremost creators of fiction. The name of Martha Ostenso at once leapt to the front upon publication of her famous prize novel "Wild Geese" a few years ago. Now, in the "Mad Carews" she gives us another splendid study of rural life.

The story deals with Elsa Bowers, who lived in the Hollows with the other struggling farmers. Bayliss Carew was the son of a wealthy family of farmers. The Carews were hated for their meanness, their grasping spirit; they were villains, but they were irresistible.

It is the mystery of Bayliss Carew that forms the intriguing part of this peculiar book's plot. When Elsa was adolescent, she caught Bayliss being cruel to a horse. She hated him.

By and by, when she was a little older, a stranger came. "There was something about his body, a suggestion of power—not mere physical power but power of a kind for which Elsa had no name. It was in a spread of his shoulders, in the outward, humorous set of his jaw, even in his crisp light-brown hair." The stranger was Joe Tracy, a wanderer of not much account.

But we wrote letters to Elsa, and the gossips talked. Meanwhile Bayliss fell in love with Elsa. Miss Hildreth Carew, Bayliss' aunt, then had a talk with Elsa, and seemed to assume that she would marry him.

"But I have no thought of marrying Bayliss Vanev, Miss Hildreth," said Elsa.

"I think—you will marry him. Just the same," she said, Miss Hildreth was right, and Elsa jilted Tracy to marry Bayliss. The gossips talked again, about marriage for money.

Was Bayliss a regular Carew? He gave every indication of being typically "Carewish." The great struggle, involving wonderful love and a contest against misunderstanding, depicted in poetic prose, makes this novel notable and exciting. A murder and an attempted murder enliven the plot.

In style the book seems to consist of several short stories, all with an atmospheric prelude, an exciting body, and matter-of-fact end. This monotony is the great fault of the book.

Passages like the following one are classic, however:

"Elsa saw how Time possessed the earth turning it to its own uses; how it released its seasons that they might flow over it, in colors and depths and long undying murmurs. New Aprils came, and the fields opened dark and sweet, under that tide; unflagging June with their serene inevitability of growth unshadowed still by a fore-known death; Octobers that stole into the earth with their sad, patient doubt, and the white sleep—all under that tide of seasons."

Jewels in the ring.

C.H.D.

In Books For Review Later

The following choice paragraphs are culled from three new books published by Longmans, Green and Co., Toronto. "Football was played so generally in the narrow crooked streets of Mediaeval London, to the detriment of shop fronts and the peace of His Majesty's citizens, that Edward II forbade it by royal ukase in 1314."—from "Touchdown," by Amos Alonzo Stagg.

"Here was football as the public commonly saw it. Paul Dashiell once encountered the great John L. Sullivan in the washroom of a sleeper on a Boston-New York train. Sullivan had seen the Harvard-Yale game at Cambridge the previous afternoon, and Dashiell asked him how his liked it. John L's voice fell to a scandalized whisper. 'There's murder in that game! he confided.'—From "Touchdown" by Amos Alonzo Stagg.

"The problem of philosophy for the average man of today is the problem of education. In general, is no so much that of getting more information; it is that of enlarging experience, stretching the bounds of imagination, making sure that familiar things shall be seen in more vivid ways."—from "Inside Experience" by Joseph K. Hart.

The Reason Why

It is possible that many students, otherwise bright, will look askance at filling nearly a whole page with book reviews and literary notes. For the benefit of the proletariat therefore, we beg to observe that we have been misled by the assumption that among the 2,000 students in attendance at McGill there are a goodly number who subscribe to the general idea on which most universities are founded.

It is thus in the pursuit of learning, gained largely through books, that we desire to offer some assistance to those who wish to remain au courant with contemporary literature. Not only fiction but popular works on the sciences and arts will from time to time be reviewed in these columns so that as far as possible a general picture of modern life and learning as revealed in literature may be obtained in a convenient way by the inquiring student.

LOVE THEME DOMINANT IN BOOK

Countee Cullen's Volume Verse, "Copper Sun" Displays Fine Lyrical Qualities

Copper Sun; By Countee Cullen, New York, Harper and Brothers.

To say the least this is one of the most delightful books of poetry that has come out in some time. In contrast to the modernistic free verse which seems to have become the special pet of budding poets this young writer echoes his ideas in a metre and rhyme that flows so spontaneously and musically: one is constrained to read the whole book at a single sitting.

Countee Cullen, the author, was born in 1893, in New York City, and though a negro, his work seems to have been wrought more with the nimble fingers of a Nordic. He has won numerous literary prizes, and now stands in the forefront of the younger poets of America. "Most things I write," he says "I do for the sheer love of the music in them. Somehow or other, however, I find my poetry, of itself treating of The Negro or his joys and his sorrows—mostly of the latter, and of the heights and depth of emotion which I feel as a Negro.

He sings in Imp'd verse however, of the joys and sorrows common to every man and particularly to young men. His themes are mostly variations of the love theme of youth and can hardly fail to appeal to even the most hardened of campus cynics.

Especially notable in the volume are the exquisite drawings of Charles Cullen which carry out the theme of the poems in a striking way.

Are Women the Eternal Victims of Superstition?

John Landon-Davis, author of "The New Age of Faith," has written a new book, "A Short History of Women," which The Viking Press will publish November 7th. In this volume he claims that women have been the victims of superstition and taboos through the ages.

"The primitive savage, the primitive Christian, the feudal knight, the seventeenth-century Puritan the eighteenth-century essayist the Victorian drawing-room tea-drinkers; all alike thought and acted about women as they did because the same superstitions about woman and the same misinterpretation of feeling were common to all. The dawn came when people began to suggest that women were quite as reasonable by nature as men, and that wrong education was responsible for any difference between them in this respect. After that came political

FINER STYLE SHOWN BY DREISER

Excellent Handling of Social Types and Meaner Side of Life in "Chains".

CHAINS; by Theodore Dreiser, New York, Boni and Liveright, 424 pp., \$2.50.

Any attempt to offer final evaluation of the writings of an author who has not completed his work is necessarily futile, but some opinion as to whether or not the works of a man who has been writing for a considerable number of years will last can justly be formed. Among that small, but distinguished group of authors who are bringing the United States of America into the literary foreground today, none stands out more clearly perhaps, than Theodore Dreiser. He has many critics, but an examination of the source of the criticism reveals it as coming from a group of none too intelligent people; Kiwanians, Rotarians and Evangelists for the most part.

It is some years now since attention was first directed to the works of Theodore Dreiser. Previous to the time of his discovery he had done most of his writing for The Delineator and a similar publication; his style was somewhat cumbersome, and even today lacks the grace and ease so characteristic of Cabell or Van Vechten. His latest volume, however, Chains, a series of short novels and stories, serves as ample proof of the fact that Dreiser is slowly developing a more readable style. What is particularly gratifying to observe in this connection is the fact that with his improvement in style, the ability to closely and accurately portray so many different types of persons is as acute as was in his earlier works.

The small space which the editor of this column allows his contributors makes it impossible to treat Chains as fully as it deserves, and so a brief examination of two stories which the writer considers outstanding must suffice. Sanctuary and Phantom Gold are both excellent examples of Dreiser's genius as a fine delineator of character. In Sanctuary we have, in addition, a particularly well-drawn picture of a stratum of society that many writers prefer to gloss over hastily, or else to treat in a manner likely to arouse the baser instincts within us. Dreiser has scrupulously avoided both pitfalls. It is difficult to recall at the moment any piece of writing in which the not unusual type of mean, illiterate and grasping farmer is better portrayed than in Phantom Gold. Around the family Queder, who are the principals of this tale, is woven a plot of particular simplicity yet of deep and continued interest.

Though they differ entirely in subject matter, and analogy may perhaps be drawn between the two stories above-mentioned and Free the opening tale of an earlier collection of short subjects by the same author. The comparison reveals, what has been said above, namely: that Dreiser's style improved vastly, and that his descriptive powers have not in any respect deteriorated.

It has been suggested that Dreiser's style would not merit him the grade "C" in elementary English Composition. Without wishing at this juncture to enlarge upon this suggestion, the present critic believes in the light of circumstances surrounding the grading of elementary English compositions that that is no insult.

—T.H.H.

cal emancipation and economic emancipation, until today we can say that the first is complete and the second almost as far advanced as it is for individuals of the male sex.

"But there still remains another sort of emancipation, the emotional, which had not until quite recently been so much as begun."

"A Short History of Women" has been chosen by The Literary Guild as its November book.

OVER HUNDRED LECTURES TO BE DELIVERED

(Continued from page one)
teagay Women's Institute, Trinity Church at Beauharnois, Young Men's Hebrew Association, Magog High School, Lacoste Women's Institute, Outremont and North End Women's Club.

In the field of Science, Dr. A. S. Eve will talk on "The Romance of the Rare Gases". Those who know Dr. Eve's delightfully droll style of lecturing understand why his services are so much in demand. One of the few real authorities on Einstein's theory, Professor Gillson, is to speak on this subject, and on the Solar System and the structure of stars, Dr. D. A. Kays will give several lectures, illustrated by slides and experiments, on light

EN PASSANT

I tell you love is like the dew
That trembles on the grass;
You'd not believe me, speaking true,
That love is wormwood, lass.

You swear no other lips but mine
Have clung like this to yours,
But lass, I know how such strong wine

Draws bees and flies by scores.
I now voluptuously bask
Where Jack tomorrow will
And while we kiss, I long to ask,
'What girl goes up that hill.'

You love me for the liar I am;
I love the minx you are;
'Tis heaven we must bless or damn
That shaped us on a par.

From "Copper Sun"

By Countee Cullen.

and Piezo-Electricity, while H. E. Reilly will deliver three talks on Liquid Air, Acoustics of Auditoriums, and Musical Instruments. Dr. G. S. Whithy, Professor of Organic Chemistry has in preparation six lectures, all illustrated, on some of the more prominent developments in modern organic chemistry.

Architecture comes in for considerable mention. Professor Carless offers five lectures on "The Evolution of the English Home", "French-Canadian Architecture", and allied subjects. In a similar vein Mr. Philip J. Turner will discuss "Old English Village Life and

(Continued on page four.)
"Do you believe in mediums?"
"Yes, always was about the average."

IMPERIAL THIS WEEK

"THE WIFE HUNTER"
Heads the Vaudeville Programme
Also Five Other
B. F. KEITH-ALBEE
Supreme Vaudeville Acts
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Riarchd Barthelmess
in the Great College Drama
"THE DROP KICK"
In conjunction with
MAURICE MEERTE AND HIS FAMOUS CAPITOLIANS

SCARLET KEY

Tea Dance

After the

VARSITY--McGILL GAME

NOVEMBER 5TH

UNION BALL ROOM

Fred Gross and his Orchestra

TICKETS

1.50 PER COUPLE 1.50

May be purchased now from members of The Scarlet Key Society.

BANJO MANDOLIN CLUB

PRACTICE TO-DAY

At 5 O'clock

UNION BALLROOM

SEAT SALE BRISK AS SENIORS GET READY FOR GAME

Driving Practices Begin in Attempt to Bolster Line

LINE-UP CHANGES
Shifts Made for Varsity Game—Minor Injuries—Only 150 Tickets Left

WITH the by no means easy task of defeating both Varsity and Queen's in order to be certain of the intercollegiate football championship without a play-off, the senior squad settled down to long, hard, and serious driving yesterday afternoon at the stadium accompanied by many a cryptic comment from Coach Frank Shaughnessy who was in rare verbal form and directed his remarks at all and sundry to the discomfort of the players and the amusement of the onlookers.

It was far from humorous however—in fact the winning of the old title is a deadly serious proposition as many members of the football team will vouch for and every player, and both coaches, are concentrating their efforts on doing just that little thing, Sir Arthur Currie was an interested spectator at yesterday's work-out and is, as usual, taking a keen interest in the fortunes of the McGill team.

McGill is of course in a far better position to cop the collegiate silverware this year than ever before. Four things can happen. By defeating Varsity on Saturday and then defeating Queen's, McGill will take the championship. By beating Varsity and losing to Queen's the red and white will go into a tie for the honors with the Limestone City outfit. By losing to Varsity and defeating Queen's, McGill can also have the title without a play-off. On the other hand if the red and white should lose both games Queen's will win the title.

Yesterday's work-out was designed primarily as a means of plugging up the holes that have appeared in the McGill line this year. McGill teams have long been famous for their ability to hold their opponents at bay when within a few yards of their own goal line. This year, however, has been different, under opposing teams have crept through the backfield when a little better the work would have prevented these disasters.

However it would happen again this year. For two hours and a half yesterday the red and white seniors were lined up several yards out from their goal line while a scrub team which included a number of the senior players was ordered to go through for a touchdown and the red-sweatered wound commanded not to let such a thing occur. In fairness to the blue-jerseyed side it must be said that they ripped through the line in grand style and scored at least a dozen touchdowns.

But as the time went on and the floodlights lit up the field the first line improved and after first stopping the onslaught finally broke through and began breaking up their opponents' place and throwing them for losses. Only after this had happened did the senior players begin to get into the game.

There are indications of a radical change in McGill's style of play against Queen's. The red and white seniors are now being shifted into the backfield men to the line. Bruce Harter who has performed heretofore at quarter this year, will be moved over to the snapback position and thus Bruce Speers will be released for duty at inside.

Misfortune continues to dog the red and white team and yesterday Dave Munroe suffered a nasty crack on the head when he collided with Carson in scrimmage drill. It was only enough to keep him out of the latter part of the practice however and he will be back in uniform again today. Worse news was received at the field house however when it was discovered that Charlie Littlefield's knee had taken a turn for the worse but it is still expected that he will be able to play on Saturday although he is likely to miss most of the week's drill.

Bruce Bezin wrenched his ankle while trying a tackle and is limping around with a stiff member but it is also hoped that his injury will not prove to be very serious.

In the meantime the seat sale for Saturday's match is going on apace and when the wickets closed last night less than 150 tickets were available. Every section except 'D' has been completely sold out and it is expected that the remainder of these will be snatched up this morning. This will create a new record for never before have all the grandstand seats been sold for a game at the stadium. The nearest to that was for the Queen's-McGill match two weeks ago when eighty postboards remained unsold when the game began.

DOWN TO BRASS TACKS

With Robert W. Jones.

THE FANS GOT THEIR MONEY'S WORTH

Speaking of the McGill-Balmby Beach rugby game in his column, "The Gist and Best of It," yesterday, the sports editor of the Montreal Herald said, in part:

"A PART from the novelty provided by the use, for half of the game of the inside pass Saturday, it was a pretty drab event. It was poor football, which reflected no particular credit upon either of the clubs and left the customers flat.

"Your correspondent having nothing better to do in the second half of the game began ruminating, the general trend of his reflections drifting into a speculation as to what eruptions would occur if a professional hockey team should undertake to stage an exhibition match and provide such poor hockey as Saturday's Rugby teams provided mediocre Rugby.

"If the exhibition hockey between professional teams had been as mediocre as the Rugby exhibition of Saturday, your correspondent is certain that some of our daily newspapers would have done a great deal of yawning with indignation, together with references to the money taken from the tax-payers' pockets. But Rugby and other forms of sport seem to be immune from criticisms when they transgress."

The statement that both teams "left the customers flat," is both unfair and untrue McGill football teams always have, and it is to be hoped that they always will give the fans their money's worth. They did on Saturday; so did Balmby Beach.

There is no denying the fact that the game was on the whole a mediocre exhibition of rugby, but this was not on account of any lack of fighting spirit on the part of individual members of either team. Every player on that field on Saturday gave the best that was in him and if his best did not come up to the standard set by other players who were not in uniform it was no fault of those who were.

Apparently Mr. Ferguson is upset because Coach Shaughnessy did not send "Curly" Taylor and Al Blair, regular outside wings, Charlie Littlefield, regular inside, and Jack Little, regular halfback into the game. But the public were not invited to come to the stadium under false pretences; it was stated time and again in the Montreal papers before the game that none of these players would dress for the exhibition, so anyone who came to the game did not expect them to play anyway.

But apart from this not one of the four mentioned was in fit condition to enter the fray. Surely, it was not the wish of any spectator to see a man with a weak ankle, or one with an injured knee, or another with a cracked rib enter the game and run the risk of aggravating injuries which were not fully healed.

If that's what the public wants, let them attend a bull fight or even a prize fight, but not a football game in which an intercollegiate team is participating.

ANOTHER STAND TO APPEAR AT STADIUM

Athletic Board Plan Extra Seating for 5000

McGill plans to add a permanent stand with accommodation for 5,000 spectators at the Percival Molson Stadium, the new structure to replace the present rosters' section and temporary bleachers which are scattered at the ends of the rosters' section and behind the goal posts.

At a meeting of the Athletic Board yesterday, a committee was appointed to study the question thoroughly, and to report back to the board. Whether the stand will be of cement, similar to the main grandstand, or of wooden construction, will be decided after the committee table, its suggestions. The new stand would give a reserved seat accommodation of close to 12,000, with temporary bleachers available, if required.

The move is the outgrowth of the growing interest in college rugby in Montreal. This season McGill has had one home game in the intercollegiate, that with Queen's, which set a record for attendance 12,000 witnesses the game. Given fine weather Saturday the prospects are that the mark will be equalled, if not surpassed, when Varsity plays at the Molson Stadium.

PSYCHOLOGY AIDS HUMAN INDUSTRY

(Continued from page one)

The success that has attended vocational selection has provided the worker for the given job, similarly, vocational guidance has provided the best jobs for the commencing workers. This is due to the fact that hundreds of children of school leaving age have had their native abilities discovered by certain tests, whose discriminative powers are truly remarkable.

Research work in industrial psychology covers the following fields:—

1. Movements of the Worker.
2. Arrangement of Materials.
3. Methods of Training.
4. Distribution of Periods of Work and Rest.
5. Effects of Illumination, Ventilation, etc. on Efficiency.
6. Interest in Work, and the Reduction of Monotony.
7. Tests for the Selection of the most Suitable Workers for different kinds of work.
8. Reduction of Waste.

The results have been remarkable. In the wholesale bakery industry, there has been a 40% increase in output.

In margarine manufacture, a 25% saving of time resulted from movement study.

In tea shops, breakages of china has been reduced by 52%.

England is taking a pronounced interest in industrial psychology. The National Institute of Industrial Psychology has been formed. On the executive are such famous men as the Earl of Balfour, the Marquess of Reading, Viscount D'Abernon, Sir Rowland Byles, Lord Mayor Sir Josiah Stamp, President of the London and Scottish Railway, and Sir Alan Anderson, President of the International Chamber of Commerce.

McGILL POLOISTS TO FIGHT BLUES

Matched in Double-header Against M.A.A. Tonight

PEEL STREET TANK

Both Teams Prepared to Make Amends for Firmer Defeat

With two black marks against them owing to last Thursday's defeats, the polo teams have been training hard to redeem themselves. The junior team, with several changes in its line-up, have rounded into a much better team than that which entered the game against Nationale. The rule forbidding substitutions rather handicaps this team, for it gives little opportunity to pick a squad from a dozen likely men turning out. The seniors proved to have almost their best line-up, and no changes will be made yet. However the spurs mentioned are asked to be on hand in case anyone is hurt, or any last minute shifts are made.

The matches will be in the form of a double header against the M.A.A. Blues. The Blue team hopes to represent Canada at the next Olympics, so McGill will have its work cut out. The junior blue team is said to be a strong contender for the championship, and the juniors also have a hard game ahead of them. However, with the team at last adjusted, and having found a goalkeeper in Maughan, it looks as if they stand a good chance.

The teams will probably line up as follows:

SENIORS	JUNIORS
Goal	Maughan
Defence	Price
Buchanan	Howard
Gilman	Half
Mathams	Mercereau
Gibbons	Forward
Goddard	Velch
Clarholm	Legge
Centre	Quinn
Quinn	Spares
Lakley	Southern
	Taylor
	Weingold

The Manager asks that all players be at the M.A.A. at 4.45 with bathing suits, if possible.

A swimming meet has been arranged with the M.A.A. in their tank on November 23rd. This is the latest news round the swimming club quarters, and already an increase has been noted in the number down Tuesdays and Thursdays. Everybody will get a chance in this meet, for no man will be allowed in two events. Also, one junior man will swim in each event. Thus it is essential that all turn out as often as possible on Tuesdays and Thursdays, as the other days are taken up with polo.

the hockey team, of the three senior universities that the winter sport would be mediocre.

Previous to the rugby match between Varsity and Queen's at Kingston last month, both Queen's and Varsity representatives expressed themselves as being against the rule adopted last spring, and at that time both spoke of making an effort to have it rescinded. McGill has never favored such a change, and with the expression from Toronto and Queen's there is every assurance that hockey will be continued as in former seasons.

There will be a meeting of the intercollegiate Athletic Association at Toronto on Wednesday, November 9, and at that meeting the question of reverting to the hockey regulations of last season will be discussed.

If Columbus had been an advertising man he would have said: "More miles on the gallon."

DR. HENEY NAMED AS HOCKEY COACH

McGill Graduate to Succeed Shaughnessy

PLAYED IN 1920

Teams Entered in Both Senior Group and Intercollegiate

Dr. Vincent "Vee" Heney was appointed honorary coach of the McGill hockey teams at a meeting of the Athletic Board held yesterday afternoon in the McGill Union. Dr. Heney is a graduate of the class of 1921 and played defence with Dr. Jim Cully on the McGill team of 1920 that lost to Varsity in the intercollegiate hockey play-off in Ottawa that year. Dr. Heney retired from hockey at the end of the playing season of 1921 when a fractured jaw kept him off the ice in his last year in college. Dr. Heney replaced Frank Shaughnessy as head hockey coach following the decision of Shaughnessy to confine his attention to football in future, after directing McGill teams on the ice since 1912.

The Athletic Board refused to declare whether or not McGill would enter the Dominion rugby finals if the team clinched the intercollegiate title. The Board went on record as preferring to wait until the championship had been actually won before deciding if McGill would figure in the finals.

Plans for the 1927-28 hockey and basketball campaigns were discussed at the meeting. No decision was reached as to whether McGill would declare themselves in the Senior Group or in the Intercollegiate series for the Allan Cup play-offs, and the decision will not be made until the situation in intercollegiate hockey is cleared after the meeting of the C.I.A.U. on the one-player, one-sports rule question.

American hockey, basketball and boxing teams will be brought to Montreal for exhibition contests during the winter season, it was decided by the board. The invasion from team, from across the border will mark the first time in many years that U. S. college

squads in three lines of sports will compete against McGill teams.

QUEEN'S MAY JOIN COLLEGE GOLF UNION

Kingston—Some real talent was discovered recently when a number of Queen's students played a golf match with the professors, in which the latter were victorious. Some of the students displayed real form, and should be stars at the sport in a few years.

It is reported that the students plan to join the Intercollegiate Golf Union next year, and participate in the intercollegiate matches.

Of course, a college man must have a dictionary. He uses it to set the

other end of the ironing board on when he presses his trousers.

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There are low station-to-station rates in the evening—ask "Long Distance."

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DO YOU REALIZE WHAT IT MEANS?

Think of prowling through the kitchen of any downtown restaurant, looking into odd corners, and investigating into the by-paths of the culinary art — and then remember that the

Union Cafeteria

is holding an inspection week, and that this is the week, and that you will be received behind the scenes between 1.30—6.30 to-day.

Another meatless lunch for 30c or 40c prepared for you

30c Try one 40c

Spaghetti
Mashed Potatoes
Parsnips or Boiled Cabbage
Bread or Roll, Butter
Apple, Tapioca Pudding, or Ice Cream
Cup of Tea, Coffee or Milk

Cream of Carrot Soup
Spaghetti
Mashed Potatoes
Parsnips or Boiled Cabbage
Bread or Roll, Butter
Ice Cream, Bran Muffin,
Apple or Honey, Raisin Pie
Cup of Tea, Coffee or Milk



U. of T. vs MCGILL
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, AT 2 P.M.

M.A.A. vs MCGILL
For City Championship
THANKSGIVING DAY, NOV. 7, AT 2 P.M.

Reserved Seats on sale at Union, Lan. 7339
STUDENTS' COUPONS NO. 4 & 5

Will be accepted for General Admission.
The main stand of bleachers will be held for rosters till 2 o'clock.

JUNIOR PROM

DEC. 2nd

TICKETS \$5.50

From Class Representatives

TESTS IN SPEED AND ACCURACY OF STUDYING

(Continued from page one.)

formance tests as the proportion of white blood in Indians or negroes increases."

Dr. Klineberg, who had 100 per cent. success in the application of his material, began his work some two years ago, setting as his object an experimental study of speed and other factors in "racial" differences. The experimental approach to the study of psychological differences between races has yielded a mass of evidence which seems to demonstrate the intellectual superiority of white over colored groups, as well as certain white groups over others. In his experiments he established that the superiority is probably a question of environment, and that white superiority lies in speed, not in accuracy.

Dr. Klineberg in his work, confined himself to performance tests. He worked with Indian groups at the Yakima Reservation near Washington and at the Haskell Institute at Lawrence, Kansas, as well as with negro groups in New York and West Virginia and with white groups in New York, West Virginia and Tappanish, Washington.

At the Yakima Reservation in July and August of 1926, Dr. Klineberg conducted one of the most interesting phases of his work. He gave a performance test to a number of white children and Indian children and found that the whites jumped at it and completed it in 86 seconds, making fourteen errors. The Indian group took considerable time, completed the work in 137 seconds, but did not make a single false move.

The Indians' almost complete lack of concern for speed has struck most observers who have had any intimate contact with him. Dr. Klineberg declared:

"The emphasis on speed which is one of the striking characteristics of modern American life has apparently not penetrated within the cultural pattern of the Indian, at least on the Yakima Reservation. Nobody hurries. If the family starts out in the car for 150-mile trip, nobody cares much about getting there at any particular time, there is no particular advantage in making the trip in one day instead of two. If the family is away picking hops in the early fall the children will come back to school a month late. What difference does a month make anyway? Contrast this whole mode of life with the haste and bustle of any American town of a few thousand inhabitants, and the speed difference in the tests is easily understood.

Five tests were given by Dr. Klineberg to 200 negroes and 200 white New York boys aged 11 to 16 years, between November, 1926 and April, 1927. There was found to be a close correspondence between the length of sojourn in New York and the speed of movement in the tests. Those negroes who had recently come from the south moved more slowly and the New York group more quickly. It is suggested that the speed factor in performance is largely environmental, not racial. Comparisons of the medium scores of the whole groups in the various tests shows some superiority of the whites over the negroes; in one case the whites had 114 and the negroes 102.

Dr. Klineberg found considerable difference between reservation Indians and school Indians. At Haskell Institute, Kansas, in August 1927 tests given to the school children revealed that they were faster than the Yakima Reservation Indians, again indicating that speed was probably affected by environment.

"At the Yakima Reservation time means nothing, there is no particular reason for getting a thing done today, if tomorrow will do just as well, there is no premium of speed whatever. At Haskell, on the other hand, every day is full, life is active, busy, though by no means hectic," Dr. Klineberg said.

One of the outstanding conclusions derived thus was that the other groups are at least equal to the whites in the ability to learn or to profit by experience.

Dr. Klineberg's academic record at McGill is outstanding. Receiving the degree of B.A. at McGill in 1919 with a medal and scholarship, he went to Harvard, where, in 1920, he received his Master's degree. Returning he entered medicine at McGill and in 1925 received the degree of M.D. At the Columbia University commencement the degree of Doctor of Philosophy will be conferred on him.

OPENING MEETING OF OSLER SOCIETY

(Continued from page one.)

and has been discovered in Tibet, having got there by way of the Karakoram, the Persians, and thence along the caravan routes to Tibet.

The second paper, by Paul Michael, on "Sir Christopher Wren" presented a glimpse of the extraordinary versatility of this exceptional figure. He was an architect, astronomer, physiologist, mathematician, philosopher, and scientist. His modest and retiring nature resulted in many of his discoveries being attributed to other men. He was first educated at Westminster, entered Oxford in 1660, became fellow of All Souls College, and at the age of 25 was offered the position of Professor of Astronomy at Gresham College, London. While there he worked with Robert Boyle in the latter's microscopic investigations. Next he investigated the barometer and established

that it was the atmospheric pressure and not the moon that caused changes in the level of the mercury. Meetings of distinguished scientists at his house later developed into the Royal Society. In 1661 he became Professor of Astronomy at Oxford. Then, for no apparent reason, he was appointed assistant to the Surveyor-General of the King's Works. He had previously shown no greater interest in architecture and building than might have been expected of any educated man of his day. In 1666 the Great Fire of London gave him his opportunity. We see a change in his attitude. He became the architect—the architect. In addition to St. Paul's, he built 53 other parish churches in London. He also prepared a plan for the rebuilding of all London, which was, however, never carried out. Many secular structures, Greenwich Observatory, Hampton Court, for example, were designed by him. In 1718, for political reasons, he was dismissed from the post of Surveyor-General, and spent his last years in retirement, dying in 1723.

Professor Ramsay Traquair made many interesting observations on the work of Sir Christopher. He touched on his varied interests in science and mechanical matters, also the fact that after his appointment as Surveyor-General he neglected his Professorship. He quoted Wren's epitaph in St. Paul's: "Si monumentum requirere, circumspice" as one of the greatest ever written.

RELIGIONS OF MOHAMMAD AND BUDDHA TOPIC

It was shown that India was in great need of a new gospel of hope and comfort when Buddha became enlightened and started to spread his doctrines throughout northern India. Gautama Siddhartha, later to be known as Gautama Buddha, was the son of a chieftain of the Sakya clan. He was married at the age of nineteen to his cousin, Yasodhara, and he gave himself up to a life of ease and luxury. But as he grew up he saw all round him the trouble and discontent in the country, and he became dissatisfied with the life that he was living.

He finally determined to renounce home wealth and social position in order to become a penniless student in search for enlightenment. Seeking ease for his tortured soul, the young prince became an ascetic and for six years lived a life of torture and bodily torment. But he finally decided that this type of life was an empty one, and he determined to renounce asceticism.

This he did, and a transformation took place by which he became enlightened, a Buddha. For the rest of his life he sought to spread his new ideas throughout India. He emphasized the evils of self-will, of lust, anger and ignorance, and pointed out that as these evils emanate largely from the uneducated, salvation must be found in knowledge.

The Buddha, like the Christ who was to follow, had no intention of founding a new religion, but at his death a mighty wave of enthusiasm for his teachings developed. A great Buddhist council was held and an organization for the religion took place.

Under Asoka the Great, 273-232 B.C., the new learning spread like wild-fire throughout India. Asoka became a Buddhist and wished to make it a national religion. He even sent missionaries to other lands, to Ceylon, Mysore, Macedonia, Syria and Egypt. But except in the case of the first mentioned the religion took little root.

On Asoka's death India relapsed back into its former confusion of petty states and kingdoms, and with invasions from the north, Buddhism became fused with other religions. Two distinct sects developed: the one in the north which spread to China, Japan and Tibet, the other in the south which had Burma and Ceylon as a field for missionary work.

The speaker went on to show that the religion failed to satisfy the practical needs of the people, and it soon faded out almost entirely in India. The various types of Buddhism in existence in China, Tibet, Japan, Ceylon and Burma were discussed, and the history of the religion in these lands discussed. The speaker finished up with a summary of the achievements and present state of confusion of Buddhism in general.

FIRST EXCURSION OF CHEMICAL CLUB

(Continued from page one.)

the same process of grinding in the revolving tube mills as before. If no gypsum were added the cement would set in perhaps 15 minutes. With 8% gypsum as a "retarder" the final setting is delayed to 2 hours and 10 minutes, the final, about 6 hours and 10 minutes.

The product is now finished and is transferred to the stock houses, each of which holds 250,000 barrels of 94 lbs. each. It is then fed by gravity to the packing machines.

Here, strange to say the bags are filled after being fed. An automatic valve is left open and closes itself after the feed nozzle has filled the bag. Dr. Herbert was interested to notice the increase in the use of paper bags for packing cement. They are more economical, being discarded in-

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stead of returned after use, but they require more careful handling during packing and shipping than the cloth bags.

The production of the plant varies but averages about 9000 barrels of 94 lbs. each per day. Part of this is packed in steel drums for export.

The question was asked if it was not an unhealthy occupation working in the mill. The questioner however, was assured that T.B. could be cured right there in the plant. It was explained that the cement dust forms a thin lining on the inside of the lungs through which the bugs can't bite.

Whereupon the members of the club went home feeling grateful for the attention shown them during a most instructive afternoon.

CONDITIONS OF LIFE IN JUGO-SLAVIA SHOWN

(Continued from page one.)

life are one and because the spirit of the Serbian beauty is religion and poetry and a moral in art. That the Serbian ethics are wonderful in the history of mankind might be seen by everybody who reads at least the English translation of this buried treasury of the Serbs.

A Serbian hero, Prince Marco, who vanquished an Arab hero, exclaims: "Woe unto me, for I have killed a man worth more than myself."

Another Serbian hero Milosh Obilich, fell after killing the Sultan Murat II in the very midst of his great army. In Milosh Obilich we see both Leonidas and Mucius Scaevola and more than this, a martyr, for he does not die an easy death on the battlefield but pays for his daring deed with a death of fearful torture and no doubt it is not astonishing that the poetry of a nation capable of producing such heroes should be pervaded with a spirit of nobility and chivalry. The high ethical criterion of the Yugo-Slavs is expressed in the following proverbs:

"It is better to suffer injustice than to commit it."
"It is better that our body be in rags and the soul in silk than vice-versa."
"It is better to die for truth than to live and be guilty."

"Be the father of virtues and father-in-law to vice."

"Better to die honestly than to live dishonestly."

"It is better to have a good reputation than to have a golden belt."

"It is better to be poor and honest than to be rich and dishonest."

"As long as a man honors himself nobody can dishonor him."

"If a man cannot be handsome or rich as he would wish, he can be good and honest."

"A nice hope is better than poor behavior."

"It is better to fight with a brave man, than to embrace and kiss a coward."

"Do good and you will not have to repent it; do evil and you will have to expect it."

"Who does good will receive better, who does evil will receive worse."

"In evil days the man shows what he is."

"It is better to weep with the wise, than to sing with the fool."

"If a man is difficult to be known, find out with whom he associates and you will then know him."

"It is better to serve a good man, than to give orders to a bad man."

"Where there is no fear of God, there is no shame of man", etc.

The Yugo-Slav Spirit of Co-operation

This characteristic spirit of the Yugo-Slavs is especially expressed in the Serbian *zadruga*, which means family or household community. This institution is strictly altruistic, whose motto is "All for one and One for All", making no difference if it refers to the peasant or laborer.

The Yugo-Slav Love for Golden Freedom

It is interesting to note that the Turkish word for liberty, *serbeskiz*, is derived from Serb, and is due to the ceaseless strife of Serbs for freedom or as they call it, "Strife for the Crown of Honor and for the Golden Freedom." In all true South Slavic hearts the love of home, liberty, the love of freedom from foreign dominion is ingrained to such an extent that it has become proverbial amongst all nations, till it has become a proverb, "Freedom is a Serb's birth-right." The late King of Serbia and the first ruler of Yugoslavia, King Peter Karageorgevitch, said in his ex-

ile during the Great World War: "We are peasants, but free peasants, I am king. I came from the people, but a heroic people who preferred death to comfortable, shameful slavery. My grandfather was a peasant and I am prouder of that than of my throne. Crowns are lost, but the pure clean blood of those who lived on the earth does not die out." It is interesting to note that this great King fought gallantly in 1870 as a French officer, and as a young man translated into French and Serbian Mill's "On Liberty", and for generation he lived by preference in the republican and democratic city of Geneva. In his introduction to this translation, this first King of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, who refused to be partisan and therefore called the crowned President of Yugoslavia, expresses beautifully the Yugo-Slav spirit of liberty:

"Of all principles which are expressed in the life of an individual, of a nation or of a whole humanity, not one is so important as the principle of freedom."

The inborn law given every man the right to direct himself and to follow his own knowledge so far as he is able to do it.

Only a free man is able to be his own master, to develop his inborn talent in reaching out to the active consciousness of his rights and his duties.

Only a free man is able to strengthen his will, to better himself, to struggle for the people he belongs to, both in his days of happiness and in his days of sorrow.

The freedom of a nation is based on the individual freedom of the citizens who form that nation.

Freedom of a nation as well as that of an individual is the source of every progress and every virtue. The abilities develop faster, more potently and more harmoniously in a free nation than in a subjected one.

In a free people there is not one fault which may not be cured. A nation physically and mentally free, develops its strength and its welfare steadily; this struggle makes it capable of co-operation with the other nations and helping all humanity to attain the highest for which it is destined.

Everything that makes the pride of present culture; everything that saves love and brotherhood in the world; everything that improves the material life and elevates up to moral value—all these things are nothing more than the fruit of the human freedom.

The Yugo-Slav Thirst for Knowledge, Skill and Beauty

Although handicapped by historical and political difficulties the South-Slavs gave, comparatively speaking, a large number of great men in science, letters and arts, such as Jovan Cvijic, Branislav Petronjevic, Jovan Zujovic, Josif Pantic, Boza Knezevic, Pavle and Bogdan Popovic, Sima Lozanic, M. Milankovic, Mika Petrovic, Zmaj Jovan Jovanovic, Gundulic, Presern, Gregoric, Kopitar, Miklosic, Vjekoslav Jagic, Vuk St. Karadzic, Dositeus Obradovic, Laza, Kostic, Nika Zupanic and many others. Prof. Puplin and Tesla, both in America.

In one word all that the Jugoslavs do need in expressing their thirst for knowledge, skill and beauty is not capacity, but opportunity for peaceful development. The outstanding spiritual characteristics of the Jugoslavs are quick wit, sparkling intelligence, sensitiveness mental subtlety and rich, creative imagination and mental freedom in every dimension.

Concluding Word

To conclude, the Jugoslavs usually follow their inspirations, and national interests play a secondary role. That which touches a Serb, a Croat or a Slovene is his feeling of compassion, his sensibility, his individual and national pride. You have only to appeal to sense of honor or ideal of liberty or justice of Jugoslavs, to have them respond.

As a matter of course such inborn attitudes lead to conflicts—happiness and unhappiness. With all that mingles through these emotions, there is a hereditary natural impulse of the nation, a desire to live, to develop, to find a place in the world, and to give full and overflowing measure in all things. The Jugoslavs never see the obstacle, their confidence is absolute. Although patriotic and conservative in everything national, they are ready and willing to accept new ideas. It is a glory of the Jugoslavs to hold aloft the torch of idealism in a material-

istic age. The Jugoslav culture, like a true Slavic culture, is primarily the mental culture, fed by its creative imagination and mental freedom. This kind of culture is the food of humanity—animulus humanitatis cibus."

OVER HUNDRED LECTURES TO BE DELIVERED

(Continued from page two.)

Customs, "Liverpool Cathedral", "The Romance of the Old English Inn", and "The Influence of Religion on Architecture".

Professor William Caldwell, upon whom the Czechoslovakian Government last year conferred the Order of the White Lion, is announced as speaking on "Recent Travels and Visits in Poland and Czechoslovakia", "The Problem of Bohemism and Socialism", "The Story of Philosophy", "The Leading Thinkers of Modern and Ancient Times", "Britain and Bolshevism" and "The Philosophy of the Social question". Dr. Caldwell is a recognized authority on these questions.

Lectures on Shakespeare, the Bible, Burns, the Celtic Revival, J. M. Barrie, the Modern Drama, and some of the modern poets are to be delivered by Dr. Cyrus MacMillan. Professors Day and Goforth are giving several addresses about "The Minimum Wage", "Unemployment Insurance", Marketing, Export Markets, Trend of Population, and the Oriental in the British Empire.

Dr. Carl A. Dawson is prepared to give nine lectures on City Neighbourhoods, Slums, Immigrant Communities, the Canadian Family, Racial Differences, and Natural Groupings. Mr. J. Howard Falk, also of the School for Social Workers will talk on "Five Years of Federation of Social Work in Montreal", "The Social Service Machinery of a large City", and "The Church and Social Service".

The Classics are not neglected in the rush of modernity, for both Professor Carleton Stanley and Mr. McCullagh are to speak in this field, one lecture that promises much being "Ancient Answers to Our Canadian Economic Questions". This is to be an examination of the "economic equilibrium" developed by the Greeks in the

Mediterranean World in 750-431 B. C. Professor Adair is to deliver two lectures on 17th and 18th century history, in which he has specialized.

The more modern problems of the Imperial Conference, the Status of Canada, Canada and International Affairs, Disarmament, and the Court of International Justice are to be discussed by Percy E. Corbett, Professor of Roman Law, "The Campaign for Jerusalem, 1917", "The Giffith Campaign", and "Moslem Egypt" are the subjects chosen by Col. R. R. Thompson, who, as is well known, is an authority in this connection. As mentioned before, Dr. Perrin will deliver several talks on various aspects of his subject, Music. Professor Carrie Derick is to lecture on Evolution, Heredity and Environment, and on some of the

greater Biologists, while Dr. F. C. Harrison is to deliver some lectures on his professional subject, Bacteriology, and also on some of his hobbies, Kipling, the Yew Tree, and Hannibal. To complete the general series, there are several single lectures on miscellaneous subjects being given by other members of the Staff.

The 29 lectures of the special Medical series cover all fields. A few of the more popular concern "Dreams", "The Human Machine", "Vitamins", "Poisoning by Automobile Gases", and "Glands". For those who are interested in a more detailed account of these lectures, complete lists are posted in some of the buildings, and many be obtained in any case, from the Registrar.

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LITERARY

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DEBATING SOCIETY

An important meeting of this Society will be held on Wednesday evening, Nov. 9, 1927, at 8 o'clock, in the Union Ball Room.

The Agenda Includes:—

- 1.—A discussion of the proposed new Constitution.
- 2.—A debate on the following motion:—"Resolved, that this House disapproves of Woman."

Three men will be chosen at this debate to represent McGill against Cambridge on Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1927.

Pres. Literary and Debating Society.

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